

CLASSIFICATION **CONFIDENTIAL**
SECURITY INFORMATION
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

COUNTRY Hungary
SUBJECT Hungarian Chemical Research in Progress in 1949.

PLACE ACQUIRED
DATE ACQUIRED
DATE OF INFORMATION

REPORT
CD NO.
DATE DISTR. 8 Sept 53
NO. OF PAGES 1
NO. OF ENCLS. (LISTED BELOW) 50X1
SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO. 50X1

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Chemical Research in Progress in 1949

1. Petrochemical research was undertaken in 1948 and 1949 in Budapest at the Royal Hungarian University of Technical Science [hereafter referred to as RHUTS]. The nature of this research was to utilize natural gas as a chemical gas for reduction of raw material. Professor Joseph Vargha, Dean of the Chemical Engineering Department, was in charge of the project. He began the research in 1948 with ten research assistants. [redacted] used butane, methane and ethane as starting points. [redacted] attempted to make different chemicals from the gases, [redacted] primary interest was to make benzene and ethylene. The underlying philosophy of the entire project was directed toward developing a self-sufficient chemical industry in Hungary. [redacted]. [See "The Chemical week", May or June 1949 issue for information on Petrochemistry at the Hungarian Plant Tiszalok.]
2. An Aluminum Institute Research Center was established in 1948 at RHUTS. It was headed by Professor Bela Laneji of the Engineering Department. Professor Laneji taught electro-chemistry. The purpose of this Center was to more fully develop and utilize the bauxite deposits of Hungary which are among the largest in the world. Work had begun on a bauxite processing plant near Komarom. [redacted] that [redacted] would substantially increase the output. [redacted] in March 1949, production was under way and [redacted] the plant was using the Bayer Process.
3. Dyestuff development was intensified in 1948. Part of the research was done at RHUTS, but by and large it was handled by individual firms [redacted] government controlled). [redacted] this was done because the textile industry had not suffered serious physical setback during the war, plus the fact that Hungary had always produced a great amount of textiles and dyes.

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